WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1871. Amusements To-day.

Apollo Hall -Dr. Cerry's freisad.

Pouth's Theatre-Ricarden.

Bryant's Opera House-21 id. bitwee 60 and th ava. ofre City scating Hink Fifth Avenue Theatre Sarsings, Grand Opera House - Barbe Bless. Lina Edwin's Theatre-Hamed Down.

New York & James - The Black Crock.

New York & James - Hith st., app. Academy of Mosic. Matter

Olympic 2. Area-Wee Willie Winkin. Matthew. Fan Fraucisco Minetes . broadway.

Lony Paster's Opera Hous. Open to Vision.

The Beach Pneumatic Tunnel. Wallack's-One. Wood's Masenm-Rel Hands. Matines.

The Presidential Election-The Repu. licans Alarmed.

In a little more than a year hence the Presidential candidates of both parties, and of all parties, if there should happen to be more than two, will be in the field, and the country will have fully entered upon the campaign of 1872. It is beyond question that the successful candidate in that contest will be chosen by a smaller majority of the electoral votes than any President has received since James K. Polk defeated Henry CLAY. This fact is impliedly admitted by the nervous manner in which some Republican journals, and especially the Tribune. are handling the election returns of the past year and trying to draw encouragement from their ugly-looking figures. No apportionment of members of Congress having been yet made under the new census, prophecies concerning the future must be

nished by the existing apportionment. In the elections of the past year, twenty States, which, according to the present apportionment, give one hundred and seventyix votes for President, went for the Repub licans, while seventeen States, which give one hundred and fifty votes, went for the Democrats. It will be seen, therefore, that If the Democrats can retain in 1872 all the States they carried in 1870, they will prevail in the next Presidential contest, provided they can make an additional gain of fourteen electoral votes.

mainly based upon the imperfect data fur-

Can the Democrats make such a gain i Assuming that they will show good sense in the erection of their platform and the selection of their candidate, the Southern States afford the most available field for them to | make the necessary break in the Republican lines. Among the States carried by the Republicans the past year were Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas. With no changes elsewhere in 1872, these alone, if wrested from the Republicans, will more than suffice to elect the Democratic ticket.

Can the Democrats hope to make gains in the South? The negro vote is a very unstable foundation on which to anticipate the continued supremacy of the Republican party. Though the elections of the past year demonstrate the truth of this proposi. tion, neither party seems to comprehend the principle from which it springs. Considering the circumster under which the negroes of the Southern States obtained the electiva franchise, it is entirely natural, and

. leed highly creditable to them, that for one, two, and perhaps three elections, they should vote the Republican ticket almost to man. This they would some as the payment of a debt, which they might well bedieve they owed to the Republican party. But after they had discharged this obligation, and when they began to find that nothing specially beneficial to the great mass of them was likely to flow from this exclusive devotion to one party, then, if they were satisfied that the Democrats would make no attempt to deprive them of their rights, they would gradually become subject to the same influences which control the votes of other races of men; and with these influences fairly in operation, the result would be that a portion of them, per haps only a small portion at first, would

vote the Democratic ticket. This is the key which solves the problem of the recent elections in the South. A margin, a small margin doubtless, of the negro element, fell away from the Republicans. A portion of it refused to vote at all, while another portion took an advanced step and voted with the Democracy. To secure the whole of this margin, and by a bold blow to crumble a still larger fragment from the Republicans, is the policy through which the Democrats may reasonably hope to carry every Southern State in 1872, and thereby make up the possible loss of one or two Northern States, like Connecticut and Ne-

vada, and come out of the struggle victorious. In view of the situation, we do not wonder that the Tribune is nervous and restive, and seems almost ready to give signs of woe that all is lost.

The Postmaster-General and the Chor-

penning Swindle. According to the testimony of the Com mittee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, whose Chairman is Mr. Dawes, the leading Republican member from Massachusetts, Postmaster-General CRESWELL is either too much of a fool or too much of a knave for his position. One GEORGE CHORPENNING, a mail contractor, has succeeded in getting from him war rants for the payment of \$443,000 to which he was not at all entitled, and the pretex for paying which has been promptly taken away by the vote of the House. What gives significance to the action of Mr. CRES-WELL is the fact that one EARLE, a former law partner of his, and lately his first assistant in the Post Office Department, has been acting as counsel for CHORPENNING, and that he (CRESWELL) drew the warrants without waiting for a formal application, and in the face of the adverse decision against CHORPENNING's claim, not only o former heads of the Department, but of Postmaster General CRESWELL also. Either h. knew that the whole transaction was fraudu-Zent and connived at the fraud, or else he is too weak headed to resist the rogues who seek

It appears, from the evidence taken in the case and submitted to the House of Reprementatives, that many years ago CHORPEN-MING took a contract for carrying the mails from Salt Lake City to Sacramento. For his | body votes, and the majority rules. We have ava convenience, he obtained permission found out nothing wiser than this yet; and period of the latter's great humiliation of disposi- the German line of investment.

from the Department to follow another route than that which he had agreed to follow, and then had the impudence to claim additional compensation because of this variation, vote upon it. The voters have only to say as well as for extra weight of mail matter, they want or do not want to abate this whole although he had contracted to carry the whole mail, whatever might be its amount. This claim has, however, now been allowed by Mr. CRESWELL in compliance with the request of his former partner EARLE; and but for the interposition of Congress this sum of \$410,000 would ere this have been extracted from the Treasury.

Still Postmaster CRESWELL holds his office, along with BANCROFT DAVIS, the convicted bribe-taker. Is the nation content? And isn't the present a very able and pure Administration?

Shall Public Offices be the Spoils of Victory ?

The elaborate speech of Senator Schurz civil service reform held a reluctant Senate 'a that particular subject during a whole sess on of one day last week. We cannot say it was wisely done. Mr. Schunz's essay was too horoughly German in its character to be acceptable or even useful. Mr. Schunz has a pleasing literary faculty, which lends gracefulness to any su ject he treats. But practical legislators do not want long detailed treatises or whole books thrown at their heads, however faultless may be their composition. Mr. SCHURZ must abate his exhaustive method in his Senatorial efforts, or he will soon be regarded with anything but appropation. If he should ever chance to suggest a revision of ere Constitution, we tremble to think of his continuations upon that subject. The remainder of the century would hardly suffice for his concluding periods.

But we have no wish to depreciate the importance of the question discussed. The public offices are the stock in trade of politicians. They are the stakes for which the contestants play. They are the currency in which is discharged the indebtment to friends, follow- cases of the Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, ers, agents, and retainers, incurred by chose who engage in the game of politics,

It is worthy of profound inquiry whether this corrupting prize for which parties contend, and always at the expense of integrity and efficiency in the public service, cannot be entirely removed from the arena of political conflict, or at any rate be so reduced in dimensions and value as to cease to be an object of great temptation. The civil service reformers have our entire sympathy in their endeavors to accomplish this purpose. But their long and wearisome efforts to prove the evils, mischiefs, and gosurdities of our present system are quite superfluous. They are admitted, and are indefensible. Their precise magnitude may be a matter of dispute. Some will belittle, and some will exaggerate them; but all will admit imperfection of one degree or another.

The question first arises whether the evils complained of do not mark the precise degree of political demoralization which the community has reached. If this be so, regulatique by statute will be of no avail. The cure will have to be sought in quite another and a much more difficult waythat is, by a moral reform of political society itself. But if such moral declension is denied, and the denial substantiated, then we apprehend it will be easy to show that no such elaborate machinery -- saw resonners promes is a seary to eradicate the evil complained of. A few votes upon the question will determine the whole case. Will the community have the reform? If yea, choose men who will execute it. The mode is as plain as a turnpike.

But it is here that we approach the real source of the mischief. It is in the character of the persons chosen to fill public elective offices. If the community will choose able and good men for public station, beginning with the President, they can have the best and the purest of governments with our present machinery. The difficulty is not in the system, which is what our reformers seek to change, but in the practice under it. No matter how theoretically perfect any machinery may be, if vicious individuals are chosen to work it, vicious results will be the orsequence.

If the people would turn their attention n this direction, and elect only men of intelligence and integrity, all wished-for reforms would come about in the natural order of administration. We are much more inclined to point out this road as the true one leading to all real improvement, than the more dubious ways recommended to us by the reformers, who seek to secure honesty and purity of administration by hedging and fencing rascality after it is installed in places of power. We do not believe in that theory.

The whole subject is well illustrated by the practice of the present Administration. Gen. GRANT had without doubt, when he took the reins of government in his hands. the power to give us a complete civil service reform. The time was propitious, the circumstances favorable. Nothing was wanting but the disposition to do it. It is very likely he did not perceive his opportunity. It is quite possible he never thought about the subject. This is the most charitable view to take. But the matter was entirely under the President's control. The question could have been definitively put to rest on a sound and well defined basis, during his administration at least; and a wise example would have told with immense force upon his successors. But instead of reform in the exercise of the removing and appointing power, the country got only abuse, and abuse of a flagrant character. And all this has hap pened after the long Congressional and popular expositions of this subject during the last two or three years. It is no con cern of ours whether Gen. GRANT was or was not cognizant of the prominence which had been given to the subject by this discussion. Either way, the result reflects

upon him with equal severity. Under republican government the world has got to be governed by its average honesty and its average intelligence. If it will elect unfit men to office, it will have bad government in spite of all its rules and regulations. If the world is to be saved at all, it is to be saved by its own virtue. And if to plunder the public treasury through his this is insufficient to keep the upper hand of villainy and crime, then villainy and crime will rule, and we must take the conse quences. Our methods under this theory have already approached perfection. Every-

whether the women vote or not, the principle remains unchanged. If anything is to be reformed, we have only to discuss it and nuisance, to get rid of it, or to perpetuate it.

Meantime, during the period before we are called upon to vote, the true place to discuss the question whether the public offices shall or shall not be treated as the spoils of political victory is before the people. The debate is not how we shall reform, but whether we will reform at all. Until this prior question is decided affirmatively, all Congressional debate as to how we shall improve our present system is just so much time squandered. Let us have the main question settled first, and this will determine the precise condition of our political morals upon this subject. We should, of course, argue for reform; but what ground will the great army of the politicians take on both sides and of all sides? If they docide adversely, are we, the people, strong enough to oust them? And if we are strong enough, is there any way of securing our triumph permanently, except by keeping the government in the hands of virtue and intel-

A Job for the Association of Nincom-

poops. Following the lead of the Springfield Republican, the Disreputable Times joins in demanding of the Bar Association to try Mr. DAVID DUDLET FIELD and extel him from membership, because of his laving dared to act as the legal counsel of 'ne Erie Railway Company. We second the motion. The Association is, to be sare, mainly composed of lawyers without brains or business ; but we want to see, whether they will have the impudence to condemn one of the most eminent mer cers of the bar for simply doing his professional duty.

and while the Association has Mr. FIELD in hand, they should also attend to the their President, of Mr. CLARENCE A. SEWARD, of Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON, of Judge JOHN K. PORTER, of Mr. JOHN E. BUREILL, of Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL, of Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT, of Mr. CLARK-SON N. POTTER, and of a number of other legal notabilities who figure on the payroll of the Erie Railway Company for services of the same kind as those rendered by Mr. FIELD.

Let us, too, have the opinion of the Association upon the conduct of the lawyers who aided Mr. RAMSEY and his fellow conspirators to get control of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, against the will of the holders of a impority of the stock by posed himself upon poor Mr. Jones, who put him using the money of that Company to pay for saiditional mock fraudulently issued. the Association is going to overhaul the conduct of lawyers and judges, it ought to do its work thoroughly, and not select one out of the many who, according to common

rumor, are proper subjects for its discipline. One of the most interesting features of the San Domingo controversy is the presentation in the Senate of the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Legislature of Indiana or the 11th of January, and are officially certified

by Gov. Baker:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiama. That, while not opposed to judicious acquisition
Of the 50 process, the provider of the state of the
sides of the state of the state of the state of the adjustment of boundaries, or the development of
the adjustment of boundaries, or the development of
the render plan before Congress for the acquisition of
a portion of the island of San Domingo.

Resolved. That our Senstors is Congress be and are
hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested,
to oppose by their voice, and by all legislative
action by Congress beaking to that end.

Resolved. That the Governor be and is hereby requested to furnish each of our Senstors and Represent stives in Congress, as soon as practicable, with a copy of these resolutions, and that he forward a copy of the same, only authenticated, to the Hon. Changes Susser, with a request of this General Assembly that the time may be presented by him to the Senate of the nited States.

It cannot have been very agreeable to the Senators from Indiana to have this declaration of the sentiment of their State presented at Washington by the great Republican leader of New

The Naval Staff Rank bill which has passed the House of Representatives gives to the staff officers of the navy a fair recognition as officers and gentlemen-nothing more. The manner in which these members of the naval profession have been subbed by the line has no parallel in army service; and if it was the special aim and endeavor of men like Admiral PORTER to destroy all pride and ambition in an important branch of the naval service, no better means of doing so could be devised than by stimulating the ill feeling which has too long existed between the line and staff. Naval staff officers do not want to infringe in any way upon the deties or honors of the gentlemen of the line, but they do want to have such recognition of rank as will serve to make their calling respected. And in this matter public opinion is entirely with the staff.

The disclosures of Col. KERRIGAN and his party in relation to propositions alleged to have been made to them in South Carolina in regard to proposed assassinations have created no little excitement in that State. The Charleston News says that propositions of the character of those described by Col. KERRIGAN and Mr. HOGGETT were made to some members of this party upon their arrival in Columbia, and asserts that it had positive information of this fact dating from the day on which the propositions were made.

The Hon. WILLIAM MUNGEN of Ohio, who adds to the distinction of a statesman the side of a poet, has published a hacettut lyric in the Pudriot upon a subject in which we feel that we are nearly concerned. It is addressed o the question whether THE SUN will set to rise more. The poet says:

This question oft hath called me, Its deep import off enchained me; I would like to have explained me, Will The SUN arise next morn?

We are glad to assure Mr. Mungen and all other persons that The Sun will certainly arise next morning, bright and early. Let them all send in their subscriptions with confidence. will not only appear, but it will appear with greater splendors for the good and greater terrors for the wicked than ever. It never sets, it is never eclipsed, and it Shines for All.

We recently published a rather racy in-

erview with Mr. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, of the Flushing Journal, on BRIGHAM Young and Mormonism. In these times, when Brother BRIGHAM is having a rather stormy season at home and a threaten ing future from Congress, the wily Tycoon of the mountain regions is entitled to be heard. We doubt, however. Mr. Lawrence's ability to fairly handle the subject. At all events, he has been heard, and that is something. But there is another side to this story. The Flushing journalist may be credited with sincerity, but some honest men commit themselves to statements unguardedly. It is ten years since Mr. LAWRENCE was the guest of the Prophet in Salt Lake City. It was then the

tion-a favorable time to see him. The United States troops were everywhere around the Prophet's domain, and the latter very prudently gave the enemy no occasion to speak reproachfully. Besides, Brother LAWRENCE and Brother Young were then politically in the same boat. Joseph had just hurriedly left the Pacific coast on account of his secession proc livities, and BRIGHAM had a thousand Boys in Blue buzzing around him to remind him of the blessings of loyalty. Joseph was complimentary,

and Brigham was gushing in his admiration. Since those days of mutual sympathy an age has passed away. Are the BRIGHAM of yore and

the people of Utah to-day the same? Brother LAWRENCE seems to forget that many of the influential citizens of Utah are in open revolt against the Prophet's rule. Do such things occur without a cause? Such representations as those of Mr. LAWRENCE are the very life of BRIGHAM's fanaticism. Mr. LAWRENCE's defence of BRIGHAM will doubtless be read in the Tabernacle to assembled thousands, reprinted in the Mormon journals, quoted in their Sunday schools, and embalmed in the history of the Church for the edification of future generations. In his next speech Mr. Hoopen, the delegate to Congress from Utah, may vamp into his address to the assembled wisdom of e nation, and thus it will go on the record.

The simple fact is, BRIGHAM Young is a usedip institution, and all the sugar and milk of Flushing cannot save him.

The letters communicated by the Secretary of War to the Select Committee on alleged outrages in the Southern States recite many cases of violence in Tennescoo on the part of the Ku-Klux. Fifty cases of murder in one county are reported; while whippings of negroes are alleged to be of common occurrence. In Wilson, Smuth, Jackson, Putnam, and other counties, complete reign of terror is said to prevail. Internal revenue officers are forced to fly for their lives; illicit distilleries are run in open defiance of law; and throughout the middle division of Tennessee there is apparently no security for life or property, and no authority which is recognized by the masked and prowling bands of midnight assassins who seem to rule the country

Why should Louis JENKINS JENNINGSthat is said to be the name of the little English snob who now edits the New York Times-daily belie and slander men like PETER COOPER, MOSES TAYLOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, and other eminent citizens of New York? It seems he is pursuing here the same course of conduct which led to his expulsion from the London Times. He was once employed in that great establishment, and was sent to this country as a correspondent. Here he managed to attach himself as husband to a popular actress with a handsome salary. They went to England, but his pretence that he was a man of means and standing proved to be humbug, while his peculiar mania was punished by Lis ignominious dissal from his employment. He then Tourned to the United States, and imin charge of his paper. Since then the rancorous little snob has tried to make himself notorious by lying and railing against the gentlemen named above; but he has received from them nothing but contempt. He will doubtless come to the end he deserves here, just as he did in London. Whether he is turned out of the New York Times before or after he has destroyed the property value of the paper, is a question which does no much concern the public.

It is again affirmed that Don HAMILTON Fish is to leave the State Department, and that Gov. Morron of Indiana will be his successor All right. If it happens so, it will doubtless also happen that Mr. Morron will be the next Republican candidate for the Presidency.

tiov. Asht.Ev has arrived in this city on his way from Montana to Washington. Life in the Rocky Mountains seems to agree with him, and he seems prepared to take a hand with effect at the political euchre table. He says that it Chief Justice CHASE should be in good health, othing can prevent his election to the Presidence in 1872. Whether he is nominated by the one party or the other, Republicans as well as Demoerats will vote for him with enthusiasm. If the Republicans should be dragged into nominating GRANT, Mr. ASHLEY is of the opinion that any respectable Democrat can beat him. Mr. Asurey does not see any man upon whom the Republican England; but they have deserved it, and so has party is likely to concentrate against GRANT. He agrees with us that Mr. SUMNER would be a very strong candidate if he had not been led into tak ing ground against independence and the abolitio of slavery in Cuba. Upon the whole, the Democ racy seem now to have the better chance of win ning at the next election.

Many years ago the Long Island farmers had a market square in this city. They paid a tax of six ents for each load of produce disposed of. The crafty and grasping speculators and middlemen finally drove them from their stands, and they are now forced to range their wagons in the gutters long the streets adjacent to the rivers, for which dubious privilege they are compelled to pay a tax of twenty-five cents. They are also at the mercy of the police, who frequently order them to move or at the beck of speculators who wish to harrass the marketmen into selling their truck at a sacrifice They are likewise worried by business men, who their stores. To remedy these evils, a farze meet ing of farmers was held in the Town Hall of Ja maics during the storm of Thursday. They resolved that if the authorities of New York and the Legislature did not provide proper accommodation and protection for them, they would purchase a large square in Brooklyn and compel New Yorkers to come to them in tead of their coming to New York. It said that capitalists have already offered to furnish sufficient money for this purpose. Another meeting is called for Feb. 6, at the same place.

Reform Needed at West Point.

Sin: Under the head " Reform Needed at West Point" an article appeared in your journal a few says ago which was read with feelings of intense satisfaction by the majority of the officers, cadets, and soldiers at this post, who fully coincide with your broad and liberal views with regard to this military incubus. They are fully impressed with the belief that the sooner the present Superintendent is removed, the better it will be for the general welfare ment of this institution, and for the general welfare of officers, cadets, and soldiers. It is the firm con viction of all persons here that the Superintendent is totally incompetent to discharge the responsible duties which devolve on him. We need an efficient norgetic, and impartial gentleman at this post, who energetic, and impartial gentleman at this post, who must not be influenced by any motives save those of administering justice honestly, impartially, and effectually, without fear, favor, or prejudice.

No Congressional Committee can eradicate the numerous evils which occur day by day at this post. Such mode of procedure will only entail additional expense to the country, witzout effectually removing the evils lurking here. The remedy is very simple, and rests with the authorities at Washington. It is simply the removal of the present Superintendent, with a few more of the old and incompetent professors. Since the establishment of this far-famed institu

Since the establishment of this far-famed institution, it never lacked so much in discipline and good
order as it has during the present Superintendent's
udn inistration of affairs. An investigation is taking
place while I am writing this, from which great and
good results are expected; but like many other investigations, it will not accomplish any material resuits beneficial to the general welfare of this institution. The Committee is composed of three MajorGenerals, who will, it is surmised, report favorably
of the institution as well as of the Superintendent,
and thereby screen the evils, and probably leave the
public in blasful ignorance of how West Foint is
ruled by incompetent Superintendents. More anon.
JUSTITIA.
MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 29, MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Jun. 20

The supplement to Harper's Weekly for Feb. 11 is a fine engraving of Paris, showing all the prominent points in the city, the French forts, and

THE LITTLE CHURCH ROUND THE CORNER.



Dr. Honghton's Place of Worship-What Arose from a Little Beginning-The Work of a Devoted Pastor-True Christianity. Above we give a view of the Episcopal Church ! of the Transfiguration in this city, of which the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton is rector, and which has round the corner." The church is situated on the north side of Twenty-ninth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues. The Rev. Mr. Sabine, rector of the neighboring Church of the Atonement, on the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Madison avenue, having been requested to conduct the funeral services of the deceased actor George Holland in his church, refused to do so because of Mr. Holland's profession in his lifetime, but kindly informed the carer of the request that perhaps the thing could be done at

United States already, and was therefore preferred to the real estate.

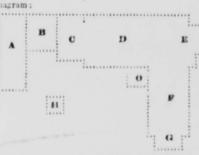
The net share of the personal estate to each of those we have named is, we are informed, about \$210,000, and the real estate taken exclusively by John Weir amounts to about \$3,000. The three Weirs, who thus among them constinto upwards of \$230,000, were previously in humble circumstances—George and John being laborers, and Edward a railway mechanic. Mrs. Mitchell is the wife of Mr. Charles Mitchell, merchant, Brochin. THE LITTLE CHURCH ROUND THE CORNER, meaning the Church of the Transfiguration, the recor of which had before manifested his willingness to give Christian burial to player folks. The event proved that Mr. Sabine was right in his surmise but his conduct has had an effect in bringing odium apon himself and fame to Dr. Houghton, to an extent which he probably did not anticipate.

Boun Piatt tioes to See Chief Justice Chase.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

I called to pay my respects to this great and good man. He has been very ill. The long live of orduous labor for the toblic good, the weight of heavy responsibility rested upon one brain, until 2t last the stateman, possessed of the fixest tronk and the most perfect head, went down in a terrible sickness. I was glad to find him convalescent, I was exceedingly rejoiced to know, from observation, that his disease had not been, as the public had been taught to believe, paralysis. He rose and greeted me with the kindly smile of old, and I could see no traces in his face or in his movements of that terrible American disease. He is much emaciated, and, of course, weak, but his form is erect and his face clear and unclouded as in the best days of his useful life. We had a long take, made up, as our takes generally are, of jests and humorous comments, and I heard ring out a hearty laugh far stronger and healthier than his appearance would have led me to expect. Chief Justice Chase, with admirable constitution and superby physique, is vet in the prime of life, and has, I firmly believe and most carnestly hope, many years of asclainess before him.

Take bim alt in all, Salmon P. Chase is one of the best balanced men, the most perfect. I lever me with. I have known many men more brilliant. I have known men as brilliant and good, such as Henry Winter Davis; but I never knew one where the qualities were so evenly disposed, and the architecture, if I may use such a term, of his moral and mellectual and physical being in such perfect proportions. He was radical coongh to help organize and lead the great reform party of the country, and yet so just that its enthusiasm never carried him into extremes. He never occupied a public position that he did not filt; and, unlike American beaders generally, on seeing him in any place one wonders why he was not something more. All that he ever had men of such temperament and their eyes to him. He was always gra As may be seen from the picture, the church is an rregular and by no means imposing structure. It covers, with the rectory (not shown), seven city lots which together form a plot of 175 feet front by 100 feet in depth. Its walls and roof are low, and the windows small. The chief ornament of the interior Raphael's Transfiguration, which fills the window behind the altar. The ceiling is of wood, grained and varnished. The general ground plan will be better understood by reference to the following



A. Rectory.
B. Chapel, with school10-m overhead.
C. Tower.
D. Body of the church.

E. Chancel end.
F. New wing.
G. Baptistery.
H. Fountain.
O. Organ.

THIS PECULIARITY OF ARRANGEMENT due to the circumstances under which the church has been built-circumstances which reflect the through whose patient and judicious efforts it ha attained its present capacity.

More than twenty years ago, when the Fifth ave

nue was hardly built up as far as Twenty-third street when the site of the Fifth Avenne Hotel was occu pled by a two-story tavers, and Madison square was pied 'y a two-story tavers, and Madison square was surrounded by a plain wooden fence. Dr. Houghton conceived the idea of establishing a sort of school for poor children, with a chapel attached, which should promote religious instruction for a class of people who would otherwise be destitute of it. In looking about for a place to commence operations, he found these seven lots in Twenty-mitta st., which he purchased at \$4.500 apiece, baring part cash, and securing the remainder by mortgage. By the assistance of some friends he obtained money enough in addition to pay for the erection of A LITTLE CHAPEL AND SCHOOL-BOOM. A LITTLE CHAPEL AND SCHOOL-ROOM,

nd set about his self-imposed task. Suc rowned his chorts, and little by little his coarr-ion increased. The church was incorporated ording to law, the present rectory was built, a ion after addition was made to the church and chool-room, until now the church has scats for one thousand worshippers, and the school will normalize over one hundred children. commodate over one hundred children.

In one respect only has the original plan failed, astead of the church being kept, as was intended, it the use of the poor, the growth of the Figs. than more than make up for the dis edifice having THE CHURCH OF THE BOLY CUCUMBER VINE.

THE CHURCH OF THE BOLT CUCUMBER VINE.

As a vine, however, is a flourishing plant, the name
is not after all one of ill other. Certainly its modest
appretendingness does not full to produce a feeing
of delight in all who blok upon it. The trees
which the rector, with a wise foresight, set out
aventy years ago, have grown to a goodly size, and
among their branches hosts of English sparrows
have found shelter, and in return for the favor
shown then keep a bay the pest of cankerworms
which once used to ruin the foliage. For the accommodation of these little pets, the rector has
directed.

at which they perform their abuttons and slake their thirst. Of a bright summer's day, when the training the summer's day, when the foundain is sending up its showers of liquid diamonds, when the sun is shining, and the soft west wind breathing upon the trees and grass, while the twitter of the swallows and the solemn sound of the organ from within the open windows fills the air, a more beautiful spot can rearrely be imagined. This charm of restrictly more than make up for any imagined amount of architectural grandeur, and gives to the little church an attractiveness peculiar to itself. recular to the off.

Personally, Mr. Houghton is the very ideal of a slous, industrious, and efficient parish priest. He is of medium size, quiek but not unsignified in his novements, and in bearing and conversation

EVERY INCH THE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN.

His bair and eyes are black, his features finely cut and captressive, his voice soft and winning. As a preacher he is not so much eloquent as instructive, while his reading and general manner of conducting worship are in the highest degree reverential and devotion-inspirage. He is what may be called a High Churchman, but not a ritualist, confining himself strictly to observances which receive the general approval of his church authorities. He believes in regular daily services, and has morning prayer at 9 o'clock all through the year, the communion service every Sunday, with special services during Lentand on festivals. In the matter of looking after his parishioners individually he is unequalled for industry and thoroughness. Whoever hires a geat in his church may be sure of a pastoral call immediately thereafter, and the congregation is kept always fully informed of the work of the parish, and invited to aid in it.

If HE HAS ANY FAULT, EVERY INCH THE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN

and invited to aid in it.

If HE HAS ANY PAULT,

it is that of too great zeal, and semetimes a soft heartedness which allows han to be imposed on. I was this mislaken kindness which led him a yea ago to give an asymm in his charchyard to a number of stray and homeless does, who ungratefully repair his hos pitality by getting up a series of tearful fight in the night time, one of which was graphical reported in This Sun It is scarcely necessary is say that the masance was speedily abaded, and that the church has ever since been, as it was before, the ornament and the delight of the neighborhood.

Has Mr. Joiner Married Another Man's

To the Editor of The Sun. Sis: I am informed that in your issue of Thursday last you published the marriage of Mr. James A Joiner to Miss Mary E. Boyd-the former of New York and the latter of Trenton. Now, I wish an explanation of this, as the young lady referred to is my wife. There is tome mistage somewhere, which I want corrected through your paper. I wish the I want corrected through your paper. I want the address also of the minister who married them, or please to inform him of it, and let him come out in a card and say if he knows anything about it, and if such a thing really took place, for there has never been a divorce granted to either of us.

By complying with my request you will do me a great favor and relieve the minds of a great many, and stop talk that will be ruinous to my wife and my self. Hoping to hear from you by return mail, or

throu h your paper,

I remain yours truly,

J. V. QUINTIN, Trenton, N. J.

P. S.—The minister's name is M. O. C. Crawford.

You can publish this; and if you do not have this corrected I will resort to the law, as I want a full explanation to the above.

Yours,

J. V. Q.

The mergings was taken from the backs of the

[The marriage was taken from the books of the Bureau of Vital Statistics in this city.-ED.]

WEDNESDAY, FBERUARY FIRST .- Money deposited this day in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank will draw interest from date. - Adv.

OLD CORWER HALL.

The Half-Blood Relatives who Succeed to the Estate of David Pattullo. herself to death at the age of 190.

—A Leavenworth paper announces the marriage of a young lady named "Sierra Nevada Latta,"

As we have mentioned, David Pattullo was a na ve of Foriarsire—his father being George Pat

As we have mentioned, David Pattullo was a native of Forarshire—his father being George Pattullo, farmer, Braedownie, who married Barbara Smith or Morgan, a widow, by whom he had, among other enlideren, the David Pattullo in question, who gubsequently went out to New York. David survived his brothers and sisters, all of whom died unmarried. Their and David's mother, however, had children by her marriage with her first husband, David Morgan, two of whom survived and left children; and it is the children of these two who have succeeded to David Pattullo's estate—heing found criticle to it under the law of the State of New York, althou? of only related to David Pattullo by the half blood, to the Scalusion of the reations by the full blood. The parties Who have succeeded to the estate are four in number, viz:

These four were nephews and niece of David Pat-tulio, and they take his personal estate equally he-tween them—one-fourth to each. The principal part of the property was personal estate, but to decased also left some real estate to which aliens could not succeed, and this has fallen to the nepnew, John Weir, who was a naturalized citizen of the United States already, and was therefore preferred to the real estate.

Donn Platt Goes to See Chief Justice Chase.

nough to be trusted.

Of course this excellence is in its own way, and a man of such temperament and intellect who remains ool while others are entitiesissic, firm while his supporters are discouraged, gets in time the character of bears and a supporters. The procedure of the supporters are discouraged, gets in time the character of the supporters.

profers are discouraged, gets in time the character of being coid and impassive. Throughout at a eventful tife he has had, therefore, more supperes than friends, more admiration than sympay. This is offensive to the American mind increal, and his success is therefore more of a mine in himself than a combiliment to our people. I recognize in Caase and Stanton our only province during the late civil war. They were than lobes of Lincoln's admiration, and fitted other and served their country as two men ratio one. Chase's admirable financiering would not one. Chase's admirable financiering would be were become yet before runn than Stanton, and we were becortary's hold operations would have an without support out for Chase. As Mr. Lin in did not select either, we have to consider the lection a casualty or a providence.

s appointment will probably not occur till March, e can be appointed Minister to Berlin if he de-

re it.

Mr. Bontwell is soured at everything. He wants o go. The Pacific Railroad lobbyists, and all those attreated in Pacific railroads, are after him with a barp stick, and chuckle over the prospect of his awing a difficulty with Commissioner Pleasonton on the income tax. Mr. Boutweil, it is thought, will of be Secretary of the Treasury five weeks longer, the even extremely doubtful if he will continue here three weeks.

It is even extremely doubtful if he will continue there three weeks.

Attorney-General Akerman is to be turned out if possible. The Pacific Railroad magnates are after turn too, and call him all sorts of names. Mr. Akerman's offickal days are probably few.

The day is past when Cabinet Ministers resign on smail provocation. The time was when the Secretary of the Treasury retired because the President insisted upon appointing a friend Assistant Treasurer at New York. But you will shortly hear of several causes to promote such resignations, and several reasons for Cabinet changes, alwanced by very strong men. The schemes now being laid, nided by indifference upon the part of those who are to be driven from their posts, can hardly fail in their purpose.

The Truth about Sam Bowles.

The Traffice about Sam Bowles.

From the World.

Mr. Bowles seems incapable of accuracy, no matter to whom he writes.

On the limitations of a journalist's practice of his procession, we take leave to say to Mr. Bowles this related both in his recent practice and his pupilished precept we repuddate him as a representative of conorable journalism. To give to aspersive assertions whispered about the streets volume, velocity, and broadcast surcading by the press; then, on details and broadcast surcading by the press; then, on details and broadcast surcading by the press; then, on details and broadcast surcading by the press; then, on details and broadcast surcading by the press; then, on details and broadcast surcading by the press; then, on details and broadcast surcading by the press; then, on details and broadcast surcading by the press; then, on details and broadcast surcading by the press; then, on details and broadcast surcading by the press; then, on details and broadcast surcading by the press; the press; the press of the press of the pressure of th

The Renson Why.

From the Cincinnus Commercial.

We learn from the New York papers that Helm sold lived a salute of one lumited gans from the roo of his Broadway building in hour of the election of his iriend Gen. Frank Blair to the United States Ser his iriend Gen. Frank Blair to the United States Ser

his friend Gen. Frank Blair to the United States Seniate. It may not be universally known that the General has consumed a hundred times more of Helmold's crack medicines than any other may, living or dead. Helmbold properly showed his approximation of this fact by thus honoring the "champion buchuist" of America.

More Protection for Gov. Scott's Gold Mine.

Washington, Jan. 31 .- The Secretary of War

to day transmitted to the Senate an application of

one R. L. M. Camden, of Philadelphia, for military

one R. L. M. Canden, of Philadelphia, for military protection for the employees of an association energed in gold mining in York county, S. C., against the outrages of the so-called Ku-Klux Khan, and invited attention to the remarks of the General of the Army thereupon. The latter are endorsed as follows by Gen. Sherman on the application. "Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War:"

"Our army is now too small for us to undertake to protect individual men or their interests; and i do acviso that this and all similar papers be referred to the Concressional committee engaged in investigating 'outrages in the Scuth,' that some general and adequate remedy may be devised."

Stop Salting the Streets.

Sin: I desire to call your and the public at-

Sin: I desire to call your and the public attention to the wholesale salting of our streets by the railroad companies, also to a law passed by our Legislature about the year 1856 prohibiting the same. Having lost two valuable horses, in consequence of the salt freezing and rotting the hoofs, it festire to know if the said law has been repealed? If not, why is it not enforced? If this satting process continues, it will not only cause great loss to owners of horses, but a serious injury to the public heatth.

D. C. ALLISON.

831 East Twenty-fifth street.

New York, Jan. 30, 1871.

Reweigh your Coul.

To the Editor of The Sun.
Sin: I bought a ton of coal from a coal yard in Hester street. When it was dumped on the sidewalk the pile looked very small. I employed two men to carefully weigh it, and the result proved 237 pounds short weight. Instead of 2,000 pounds, it weighed only 1,763 bounds.
R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham square.

[If this is so, why doesn't Dr. Wolcott see the

rascals? Or if he doesn't like a lawsuit, the might

put a little pain paint upon them.]

George Pattu:lo Weir, of Arbroath; Edward Weir, of London; John Weir, of Cinninati; and Helen Simpson or Mitchell, of Brechin.

-The new hammer in the Bessemer steel works at Harrisburg, Pa., weight \$5,060 pounds, and, cost \$92,000. -Judge Evans of Zanesville, O., has made a

reputation as the man who never could make up his mind to eat an oyster.

-The Second Regiment of Prussian Landwehr,

STYREIMS.

-"Pulverized hog" is the latest vulgarism;

-An orphan girl in Virginia has just smoked

omposed a nost entirely of married men, left or -Rouseville, Penn., it is said, can beat Boston

out of eight for crocked atriets, and have clocks moughlest to start snother town. -A clothing dealer in Nashua, N. H., has offered a suit of clothes to the scholar in that city who shall make the most improvement during one hand -In describing a new organ, a rural elitor

says: " The swell died away in a delicions sufficiation, like one singing a sweet song under the bedelothes." -Some fishing parties in Maine don't take an axe along, "because there were lots of people fishing last winter, and they can fish through last year's

-The young King of Greece is addicted to croquet; but his medica, advisers have ordered him to abandon it on account of the danger of cerebral ex-

-The Portland (Me.) School Board have adopted an order asking legislation to compet children in the city, between eight and fourtoen years, to at-

-A reporter who attended a banquet concluded his description with the candid statement that "It is not distinctly "omembered by anybody present who made the last speech." -An Ohio farmer saw a stranger tearing down

-An Onio tarmer saw a stranger tearing stories this rail fence, and halled him to know the reason. The reply was that he was suddenly seized with the shakes, and was holding on the fence for support.

—A man in Minnesota had got all ready to be married, when he received a letter from his wife in Maine, which reminded him that he was afready in the holy state. He had entirely forgotten the circumstance. -There is a Extle boy in Westport, Conn. less than four years old, who has acquired a fordness for pipes and tobacco, cries for them, uses them with

some apparent enjoyment, and has smoked several en--A Western journal recently published this extraordinary notice: "Married at the residence of the brine's fainer, by the Rev. A. M. Lyons, John P. Ellia, Esq., all of this city." That is what is called, in cucbre,

going it alone. -An ice bridge was very ingeniously formed over one jof the most rapid parts of the St. Mau-rice in Canada by suspending a rope from book to bank, attached to which were a number of branches ins-mersed in the water.

-A recent visitor at Pittsburgh writes: "Pittsburgh is as dirty as ever. You get the dirt at every movement. You cat it, you drink it, you breathe it. I don't know how a Pittsburgher would do without his regular supply of cost dast."

-In an orangery at Los Angeles, Cal., there is a lemon tree planted in the midst of an orange grove. The fruit of this tree is neither lemon nor orange, but in shape and flavor it partakes of the peculiar, ties of both crange and lemon. It is a complete by brid. -Hartford people, when they do not like a

clergyman's manner of dress, write him anonymous be advantageous and proper. Cincinnati people con-fine their criticism to the style in which he wears his -An ingenious wife in Des Moines cured her

hasband of shoring thee: She has a gutta-percha tube, with two cur-shaped cods; one she puts over his nose, and mouth, and the other over his ear. He gonstines tains this advertisement: "Three young ladies of Allegheny wish to ongage three young gentlemen to take

then to the lecture this winter. Car fare and lickets furnished, and refreshments at the homes of the ladies afterward." -A few years ago Montreal was largely owned y people of French extraction, and they were greatly, the majority. But now those of English bith are rapidly gaining upon them, and in fact the namber of, the English votors is greater by 1,400 than the French

-The weekly appeal for "wood on subscription," having become a trifle monotonous, the editors of a backwoods journal holdly ventures to vary it that r "We have all the apples we want just now, on subscription. A few potatoes, cabbages, &c., will come

-Mrs. Mills, widow, and keeper of a genteel oarding house in Chicago, "went for" Mr. Knapp, a fethodist minister, because he had asked another fady to go with him to hear Nilsson. She assaulted him in ed with spuff and rawhide, and being sued for the a

More Gossly about Changes in the Calsinet.

From the Journal of Cammerce.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Rumors of Cabinet changes are so frequent that an announcement of a chinet change is to looked upon as a shift to fill a barren news column. For the past week or so mysterious whispers have fluated around that Messys. Fish, Robeson, and Boutweil would soon retire from the Cabinet.

It has not occurred to me till recently that any of these things could be traced to a substantial basis; but now if feel authorized to say that they are more than mere rumors. There is no doubt at all that Mr. Fish will shortly resign; but his resignation in not expected until after the adjournment of the Indiana Legislature. No one questions the belief that senator Morton will be appointed in his place. Representative Orth can be appointed Senator by the Governor of Indiana, in place of Mr. Morton. But his appointment will probably not occur till March. ault was anod \$50. -By a deed lately excented in a New Hampshire village, the buyer bound himself to give a suitable maintenance to the seller through his natural life, to pay him \$153 annually on the lit of Screember, lo keep him in tobacco " and the other necessaries of life," and to give him a decent burial at his death.

-A sad instance of premonition of coming death occurred to an interesting innocent of Harrodsdeath occurred to an interesting innocess of introdu-burg. The Kentucky People thus chronicles the affect-ing incident: "The day before little Mary's death sho was playing with her doll, when she gave it to new -Sperm oil now brings so small a price that it ow, versels have withdrawn from the business, while hose of Newburyport have relinquished it altogether, there are now 20 per cent, fewer whalers at sea than here were one year ago, the number being 215, agains & 260 at that tim

-The new Mayor of Toronto gave the Council and some of his irlends a dinner on Monday nights and in responding to a complimentary toast, assured them that the dinner they had discussed was but the to be no surpard waite holding the Chief Magistracy of so great a city as Toronto.

-" How," said a gentleman to a friend whose wished to convey a matter of importance to a young lady, "how can you be certain of her reading the let-ter, seeing that you have directed it to her husband?" That I have managed without the possibility of a failure," was the answer. "She'll open it for a ger-toluty, for I have put 'private' in the corner."

-A newly arrived contraband from South Carolina, who asked for lodgings at the New Haven station house the other night, wore no less than six coars, and in the rocket of one a bottle containing a nake of "Jersey lightning" was found. When it was produced the menorcani, with an air of indignation, exclaimed, "Who par da' ar bottle in my pocket? De man at did at ar am no tren of mine."

—The Holly Springs (Miss.) Reporter (Conser-

vative) says: "At the Circuit Court in Tunica county ast week, a negro was tried for hog stealing and acutited. He was immediately placed on the jury, taken the place of a negro who had been on the jury that ried him. The negro whose place had been taken by the hog thief was then put.upon the stand and triad for horse stealing. Of course the hog thief returned the favor, and voted to acquistischerse this." -The municipal authorities of Boston appears

to have one becetting sin-that of adorning themselves with costly badges at the city expense. It has seen a strong point at election times for all partice to do-nounce such expendiffers as useless and unjustifiable 2 from the local press.

-At a party given at Brentville, Va., while the nusicians were at supper and the dancers enjoying a and begon circuing around, accompanying his dance by squealing most unnusically. The ladies in an lastant were on the benches, chairs, or anything that offered a refuge from his hogship, and for a few moments he had t all to himself. At length, however, by the applica-ion of boots and sticks, he was persuaded to keaves

and quiet was restored. "ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD."

I met a maiden in the street With resy cheeks and figure neat; At me a tarilling glance sho sent; I stood aghast with wonderment. Doubtful if on my heels or head. l just remember that I said With sundry other cool a things. "It is an angel, minus wings?"

I courted her, and we were wed; But after one short week had ded, I said, "As sure as I'm a shiner, My wife has something mortal in her?" Six months went by. Alas! 'Iwas clear That I had got her rather dear: In fact, there could not be a doubt,

bhe was a woman out and out!

A year, a dreadful year has passed; My eyes are opened wide at last. Morn, noon, and night she works me evily I believe she is the very devist.